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The foreign consulates will be invited to be represented in the said commission, which will meet under the presidency of the governor of Djiddah.

This commission will state the character of the diseases prevailing as well as the causes of death. Death certificates will be issued by the commission, and no interment will be allowed without a death certificate.

All corpses are to be seen by two or three members of the commission.

I have the honor to forward a copy of the projected regulations of this commission, which commission has yet to receive the approval of the Ottoman Government. At the last meeting of the international sanitary commission, the British sanitary representative stated that according to official information from the British consul at Djiddah, there was a case of bubonic plague in Djiddah on the 5th of July, and a second case on the 12th, and that the first case was improving according to last accounts, while the second was a much more severe case.

In spite of official declarations that the epidemic of bubonic plague has disappeared, fresh cases are still reported. It is impossible to ascertain whether any of the cases are fatal.

The sanitary physician at Tripoli, in Africa, reports, under date of the 5th instant, that there were 15 ill among 350 pilgrims just arrived from Suez. Thirteen of these sick men are suffering from fever and cachexia and the other two are suffering from abscesses, in one case of the parotid gland, and in the other of the inguinal lymphatic ganglion.

It seems remarkable that among the pilgrims coming from Djiddah this year there should be some suffering from inflammations of various lymphatic ganglia.

Official sanitary information from the surroundings of Hodeida (Yemen) shows that typhoid fever prevails there as a consequence of the famine which exists in that province.

In Constantinople there is, on account of the heat, a slight epidemic of diarrhea among children. The diarrhea is accompanied by high fever, very often 40° C., sinking of the eyes, and vomiting. Cold bathing many times a day is, I think, the best treatment. I often order a bath at a temperature of 15° C. every two hours.

Sixty deaths from gastroenteric disorders occurred among children during the months of June and July. The age of these children who died ranged from 1 month to 5 years.

Three hundred and eighty-one deaths were registered in Constantinople during the period from July 25 to August 7, 1898. Of these deaths 3 were due to measles, 4 to diphtheria, 14 to smallpox, and 6 to typhoid fever.

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**COSTA RICA**—*Port Limon*.—Fifteen days ended August 19, 1898. Estimated population, 1,200. Total deaths, 9, including 1 from yellow fever.

**FRANCE**—*Roubaix*.—Month of July, 1898. Estimated population, 125,438. Total number of deaths, 163, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33

great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 13 correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 29.1, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 13.8.

*London.*—One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 31; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 34; enteric fever, 2, and diarrhea and dysentery, 328. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 a thousand. In greater London 2,414 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from measles, 13 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, and 17 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 13 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 39.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 171 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 5.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 13 correspond to an annual rate of 19.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 16.7, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 598, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 12, and whooping cough, 17.

*INDIA—Singapore.*—Month of June, 1898. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 699, including cholera, 1; smallpox, 3; beriberi, 116, and 112 from phthisis pulmonalis.